UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/53/83
8 January 1999

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 77

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*on the report of the First Committee (A/53/590)*]

53/83. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 it expressed the hope that the States of Latin America would take appropriate measures to conclude a treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapons in Latin America,

Recalling also that in the same resolution it voiced its confidence that, once such a treaty was concluded, all States, and in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend it their full cooperation for the effective realization of its peaceful aims,

Considering that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 it established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between nuclear-weapon States and those which do not possess such weapons,

Recalling that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)[1] was opened for signature at Mexico City on 14 February 1967,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

Noting with satisfaction the holding on 14 February 1997 of the eleventh special session of the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Treaty of Tlatelolco,

Recalling that in its preamble the Treaty of Tlatelolco states that military denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Recalling also that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty of Tlatelolco as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Recalling further that in 1990, 1991 and 1992 the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean approved and opened for signature a set of amendments[2] to the Treaty of Tlatelolco,[1] with the aim of enabling the full entry into force of that instrument,

Recalling resolution C/E/RES.27 of the Council of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean,[3] in which the Council called for the promotion of cooperation and consultations with other nuclear-weapon-free zones,

Noting with satisfaction that the Treaty of Tlatelolco is now in force for thirty-two sovereign States of the region,

Also noting with satisfaction that on 27 March 1998 the Dominican Republic deposited its instrument of ratification of the amendment to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolution 290 (E-VII) of 26 August 1992,

Further noting with satisfaction that on 21 August 1998 Guatemala deposited its instrument of ratification of the amendment to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolution 267 (E-V) of 3 July 1990,

Noting with satisfaction that the amended Treaty of Tlatelolco is fully in force for Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela,

1. *Welcomes* the concrete steps taken by some countries of the region during the past year for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco);[1]

2. *Urges* the countries of the region that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the

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[2] A/47/467, annex.

[3] See CD/1392.

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V) of 3 July 1990, 268 (XII) of 10 May 1991 and 290 (E-VII) of 26 August 1992;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

79th plenary meeting
4 December 1998

Recalling its resolution 46/35 A, adopted without a vote on 6 December 1991, in which it welcomed, *inter alia*, the establishment, proceeding from the recommendations of the Third Review Conference,[3] of an ad hoc group of governmental experts open to the participation of all States parties to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical standpoint,

Recalling also its resolution 48/65, adopted without a vote on 16 December 1993, in which it commended the final report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts to Identify and Examine Potential Verification Measures from a Scientific and Technical Standpoint,[4] agreed to by consensus at the last meeting of the Ad Hoc Group at Geneva on 24 September 1993,

Recalling further its resolution 49/86, adopted without a vote on 15 December 1994, in which it welcomed the final report of the Special Conference of the States Parties to the Convention,[5] adopted by consensus on 30 September 1994, in which the States parties agreed to establish an ad hoc group, open to the participation of all States parties, whose objective should be to consider appropriate measures, including possible verification measures, and draft proposals to strengthen the Convention, to be included, as appropriate, in a legally binding instrument to be submitted for the consideration of the States parties,

Recalling the provisions of the Convention related to scientific and technological cooperation and the related provisions of the final report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts, the final report of the Special Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, held from 19 to 30 September 1994, and the final documents of the Review Conferences,

Recalling also the Final Document of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998,[6] in which the heads of State or Government noted the progress achieved so far in the negotiation of a protocol, stressed the importance of achieving further substantive progress for the conclusion of a universally acceptable and legally binding instrument designed to strengthen the Convention and reaffirmed the decision of the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention urging the conclusion of the negotiations by the Ad Hoc Group as soon as possible before the commencement of the Fifth Review Conference,

Welcoming the reaffirmation made in the Final Declaration of the Fourth Review Conference[7] that under all circumstances the use of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and their development, production and stockpiling are effectively prohibited under article I of the Convention,

Recalling the Declaration of the informal Ministerial Meeting, held in New York on 23 September 1998, in which the participants and the co-sponsors affirmed their strong support for the Convention and for strengthening the effectiveness and improving the implementation of the Convention,

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[3] See BWC/CONF.III/23.

[4] BWC/CONF.III/VEREX/9 and Corr.1.

[5] BWC/SPCONF/1.

[6] A/53/667–S/1998/1071, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1998*, document S/1998/1071.

[7] BWC/CONF.IV/9, part II.

1. *Welcomes* the information and data provided to date, and reiterates its call upon all States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction[1] to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention;[2]

2. *Also welcomes* the progress achieved so far in the negotiation of a protocol to strengthen the Convention, and reaffirms the decision of the Fourth Review Conference urging the conclusion of the negotiations by the Ad Hoc Group as soon as possible before the commencement of the Fifth Review Conference and urging it to submit its report, which shall be adopted by consensus, to the States parties to be considered at a special conference;[8]

3. *Calls upon* all States parties, in this context, to accelerate the negotiations and to redouble their efforts within the Ad Hoc Group to formulate an efficient, cost-effective and practical regime and seek early resolution of the outstanding issues through renewed flexibility in order to complete the protocol on the basis of consensus at the earliest possible date;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences, as well as the decisions contained in the final report of the Special Conference, including all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Group;

5. *Calls upon* all signatory States that have not yet ratified the Convention to do so without delay, and also calls upon those States that have not signed the Convention to become parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction".

79th plenary meeting
4 December 1998

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[8] See BWC/CONF.IV/9.

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/53/85
26 January 1999

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 36

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/53/L.60 and Add.1 and A/53/L.61)*]

53/85. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The General Assembly,

Recalling the framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe[1] signed on 26 May 1993, as well as its resolutions on cooperation between the two organizations,

Recalling also the declaration at the 1992 Helsinki Summit by the heads of State or Government of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of their understanding that the Conference is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and as such provides an important link between European and global security,[2]

Acknowledging the increasing contribution of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security in its region through activities in early warning and preventive diplomacy, including through the activities of the High Commissioner on National Minorities, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, as well as arms control and disarmament,

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[1] See A/48/185, annex II.

[2] See A/47/361–S/24370, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24370.

Recalling the special ties between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation, which have been further enhanced this year,

Underlining the continued importance of enhanced cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Notes with appreciation* the further improvement of cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and its agencies and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, including at the level of activities in the field;

3. *Welcomes*, in this context, the participation of high-level United Nations representatives in the meetings of the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the participation of that organization in the third meeting of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of regional organizations;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the conclusion by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe of a memorandum of understanding on the enhancement of the cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the secretariat of that organization, the agreement on areas for enhanced cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the agreement on cooperation between the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

5. *Welcomes* the invitation addressed to the United Nations and its agencies to contribute to the discussion on a platform for cooperative security as part of the Document-Charter on European Security being developed by the participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

6. *Encourages* further efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to foster security and stability in its region through early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, as referred to in the Summit Declaration adopted by the heads of State or Government of that organization in Lisbon in 1996, as well as through continued promotion of democracy, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. *Commends* the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for its contribution to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998, including the contribution of the Chairman-in-Office of that organization to the reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations prepared pursuant to the resolution;

8. *Welcomes* the early establishment by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe of the Kosovo Verification Mission to verify the implementation of Security Council

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[3] A/53/672.

resolution 1199 (1998) of 23 September 1998, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998;

9. *Welcomes* the readiness of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to continue to fulfil the role assigned to it in the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina,[4] in cooperation with the United Nations, to which new elements have been added during 1998 in the fields of reform of the police, the judiciary and human rights;

10. *Fully supports* the continued provision by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe of advice and assistance within its field of experience to Albania, also by furnishing the overall framework for the Group of Friends of Albania, which brings together countries and international institutions that actively wish to support Albania in its development efforts, and by co-chairing the Group together with the European Union at the international level;

11. *Commends* the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for the provision of civilian police monitors who have assumed the responsibilities of the United Nations Police Support Group in the Danubian region of Croatia;

12. *Fully supports* the activities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, and welcomes the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in this regard;

13. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations in the peace process in Georgia, including through the Human Rights Office in Sukhumi;

14. *Fully supports* the efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe aimed at achieving a settlement of the problems in the eastern zone of the Republic of Moldova, and welcomes the commitment of that organization to facilitating the implementation of the relevant decisions of the Budapest and Lisbon Summits;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue exploring with the Chairman-in-Office and the Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe possibilities for further enhancement of cooperation, information exchange and coordination between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in implementation of the present resolution.

80th plenary meeting
7 December 1998

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[4] A/50/790–S/1995/999; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fiftieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1995*, document S/1995/999.

UNITED
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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/RES/53/86
26 January 1999

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 160

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/53/L.43/Rev.1)*]

53/86. Global implications of the year 2000 date conversion problem of computers

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 52/233 of 26 June 1998 entitled "Global implications of the year 2000 date conversion problem of computers",

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Steps taken within the United Nations system to resolve the year 2000 date conversion problem of computers",[1]

Recognizing that the effective operation of Governments, companies and other organizations is threatened by the year 2000 date conversion problem of computers, or "millennium bug",

Underlining the need for effective action to address the problem to be taken well in advance of the inflexible date of 31 December 1999, beyond which important systems might cease to function,

Recognizing the potentially serious impact that the year 2000 problem could have in all countries whose economies are increasingly interdependent,

Emphasizing that the year 2000 problem could affect both computer systems and much electronic control equipment containing embedded chips and internal clocks, with wide-ranging effects on such important areas as power supplies, telecommunications, financial systems, transport, public health, building and factory systems, food supplies, emergency services, the organization of social welfare and utilities,

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[1] A/53/574 and Corr.1.

Emphasizing also that coordinated efforts by Governments and private, public and international organizations are required to address the year 2000 problem,

Appreciating the establishment of a trust fund by the World Bank to assist in the efforts to resolve the year 2000 problem and the voluntary contributions made to it by the member States,

Appreciating also the efforts of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics of the Economic and Social Council in raising the level of awareness of the year 2000 problem,

1. *Requests* all Member States urgently to increase their efforts to solve the year 2000 problem, including by working to ensure that the private sector is fully engaged in addressing the problem, tackling it in those systems within their own control and appointing their respective national coordinators for this purpose;

2. *Appeals* to all Member States to forge global cooperation to ensure a timely and effective response to the year 2000 challenge and to work together to address the threats the problem poses globally;

3. *Calls upon* Governments, public and private sector organizations and civil society to share locally, regionally and globally information about their experiences in addressing the year 2000 problem;

4. *Urges* all Member States to emphasize the importance of contingency planning and to develop such plans to address the potential for possible large-scale failures in the public and private sectors;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that all parts of the United Nations system take measures to ensure that their computers and equipment with embedded microprocessors are year 2000 compliant well before the target date by drawing up a plan of action for the United Nations system;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the suggested guidelines for addressing the year 2000 problem of computers prepared by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1998, as contained in the annex to Council resolution 1998/45 of 31 July 1998, and urges Member States to draw upon them in addressing the diverse aspects of the year 2000 problem;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations system closely monitors actual and potential sources of funding to support the efforts of the developing countries and countries with economies in transition to address the year 2000 problem, and to facilitate the dissemination of relevant information on those funding possibilities to the Member States;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the steps taken within the United Nations system and with Member States to resolve the year 2000 problem;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Global implications of the year 2000 date conversion problem of computers" and to complete its action under that agenda item before the deadline of 31 December 1999.

81st plenary meeting
7 December 1998

UNITED
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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/RES/53/87
27 January 1999

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 20

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/53/L.62 and Add.1)*]

53/87. Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 on the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 52/167 of 16 December 1997 on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and 52/126 of 12 December 1997 on the protection of United Nations personnel, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/37 of 17 April 1998,[1]

Welcoming agreed conclusions 1998/1 adopted by the Economic and Social Council at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 1998,[2]

Concerned by the increasingly difficult context in which humanitarian assistance takes place in some areas, in particular the continuous erosion, in many cases, of respect for the principles and rules of international humanitarian law,

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[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/53/3), chap. VII.

Welcoming the upcoming fiftieth anniversary of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[3] as an opportunity to raise awareness for humanitarian issues, in particular the need to promote, respect and ensure respect for the principles and rules of international humanitarian law,

Deeply concerned by the growing number of complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular armed conflicts and post-conflict situations, in the last few years, which have dramatically increased the loss of human lives, suffering of victims, flows of refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as material destruction, which disrupt the development efforts of countries affected, in particular those of developing countries,

Taking note of the statements by the President of the Security Council of 19 June 1997[4] and 29 September 1998,[5] the report of the Secretary-General on protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations,[6] and the views expressed during the open debate in the Security Council on 29 September 1998 on protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations,[7]

Welcoming the inclusion of attacks intentionally directed against personnel involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations as a war crime in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, adopted on 17 July 1998[8] by the Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, held at Rome from 15 June to 17 July 1998, and noting the role that the Court could play in bringing to justice those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law,

Commending the courage and commitment of those who take part in humanitarian operations, often at great personal risk,

Strongly deploring the rising toll of casualties among humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular armed conflicts and post-conflict situations, and strongly condemning the acts of physical violence and harassment to which those participating in humanitarian operations are too frequently exposed,

Aware that humanitarian operations are generally implemented through close cooperation among Governments and the United Nations, its agencies and other international organizations, and Governments and non-governmental organizations,

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[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

[4] S/PRST/1997/34; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1997*.

[5] S/PRST/1998/30; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1998*.

[6] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1998*, document S/1998/883.

[7] See S/PV.3932. For the final text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-third Year*, 3932nd meeting.

[8] A/CONF.183/9.

Guided by the relevant provisions on protection contained in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[9] the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies[10] and the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel,[11]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel";[12]

2. *Urges* all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of the relevant principles and rules of international humanitarian law, including those related to the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel;

3. *Also urges* all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel, to respect and ensure respect for the inviolability of United Nations premises, which are essential to the continuation and successful implementation of United Nations operations, and to ensure the speedy release of United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation who have been arrested or detained in violation of their immunity, in accordance with the relevant conventions referred to in the present resolution and applicable international humanitarian law;

4. *Encourages* all States to become parties to and to respect fully the provisions of the relevant international instruments, including the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel;[11]

5. *Calls upon* all States to provide adequate and prompt information concerning the arrest or detention of humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel, to allow independent medical teams to investigate the health of those detained and to afford them the necessary medical assistance;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure full respect for the human rights, privileges and immunities of United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation, to consider ways and means to strengthen the protection of United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation, notably by seeking the inclusion, in negotiations of headquarters and other mission agreements concerning United Nations and associated personnel, of the applicable conditions contained in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[9] the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies[10] and the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures, falling within his responsibilities, to ensure that security matters are an integrated part of the planning for an operation and

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[9] Resolution 22 A (I).

[10] Resolution 179 (II).

[11] Resolution 49/59, annex.

[12] A/53/501.

that such precautions extend to all United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure that United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation are properly informed and suitably trained so as to enhance their security and effectiveness in accomplishing their functions;

9. *Calls upon* all States to consider signing and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;[8]

10. *Strongly condemns* any act or failure to act which obstructs or prevents humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel from discharging their humanitarian functions, or which entails their being subjected to threats, the use of force or physical attack frequently resulting in injury or death;

11. *Calls upon* all Governments and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular armed conflicts and post-conflict situations, in countries where humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel in order to allow them to perform efficiently their task of assisting the affected civilian population, including refugees and internally displaced persons;

12. *Reaffirms* the necessity for humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel to be properly informed, *inter alia*, by their sponsoring organizations of the scope of their activities and the standards that they are required to meet, including those contained in relevant domestic and international law, and suitably trained so as to enhance their security and effectiveness in accomplishing their functions;

13. *Also reaffirms* the necessity for all humanitarian personnel to respect the national laws of the countries in which they are operating;

14. *Urges* all States to ensure that any threat or act of violence committed against humanitarian personnel on their territory is fully investigated and to take all appropriate measures, in accordance with international law and national legislation, to ensure that the perpetrators of such acts are prosecuted;

15. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Trust Fund for Security of personnel of the United Nations system in the field and encourages all States to contribute to the Trust Fund;

16. *Notes* the discussions on the respect for and security of humanitarian personnel at the first periodical meeting on international humanitarian law, held at Geneva in January 1998, and of the report of the President of that meeting;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the safety and security situation of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and measures to be taken to improve it, taking into account the views of Governments, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, other relevant humanitarian actors and the United Nations Security Coordinator.

81st plenary meeting
7 December 1998

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/RES/53/88
29 January 1999

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 20 (*a*)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/53/L.59 and Add.1)*]

53/88. Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 51/194 of 17 December 1996 and 52/168 of 16 December 1997 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/56 of 28 July 1995,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations,[1]

Welcoming the progress made by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance of the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the first humanitarian affairs segment of the Economic and Social Council held during its substantive session of 1998 and agreed conclusions 1998/1 adopted at that session;[2]

2. *Calls upon* relevant organizations of the United Nations system, Governments and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Emergency Relief Coordinator to ensure timely implementation of and follow-up to agreed conclusions 1998/1;

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[1] A/53/139–E/1998/67.

[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/53/3).

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, through the 1999 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, including the implementation of and follow-up to agreed conclusions 1998/1;

4. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to consider ways to enhance further the humanitarian segment of future sessions of the Economic and Social Council, as outlined in agreed conclusions 1998/1.

81st plenary meeting
7 December 1998

UNITED
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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/RES/53/89
29 January 1999

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 20 *(d)*

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*without reference to a Main Committee (A/53/L.54/Rev.1)*]

53/89. Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 52/170 of 16 December 1997,

Recalling also previous resolutions on the question,

Welcoming the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 1993 between the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,[1] as well as the signing of the subsequent implementation agreements, including the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of 1995,[2]

Gravely concerned about the difficult economic and employment conditions facing the Palestinian people throughout the occupied territory,

Conscious of the urgent need for improvement in the economic and social infrastructure of the occupied territory and the living conditions of the Palestinian people,

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[1] A/48/486–S/26560, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26560.

[2] A/51/889–S/1997/357, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/357.

Aware that development is difficult under occupation and best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

Noting, in the light of recent developments in the peace process, the great economic and social challenges facing the Palestinian people and their leadership,

Conscious of the urgent necessity for international assistance to the Palestinian people, taking into account the Palestinian priorities,

Noting the convening of the United Nations Seminar on Assistance to the Palestinian People, entitled "Facing the challenges of the year 2000: promoting Palestinian national development",[3] held at Cairo on 27 and 28 April 1998,

Stressing the need for the full engagement of the United Nations in the process of building Palestinian institutions and in providing broad assistance to the Palestinian people, including assistance in the fields of elections, police training and public administration,

Noting the appointment by the Secretary-General in June 1994 of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories,

Welcoming the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, and the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee and the work being done by the World Bank as its secretariat, as well as the establishment of the consultative group,

Welcoming also the establishment by the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee of the Joint Liaison Committee, which provides a forum in which economic policy and practical matters related to donor assistance are discussed with the Palestinian Authority,

Welcoming further the fifth meeting of the consultative group in Paris on 14 and 15 December 1997, in particular the pledges of the international donor community and the presentation of the first Palestinian Development Plan for the years 1998–2000,

Welcoming the results of the Ministerial Conference to Support Middle East Peace and Development, held in Washington, D.C., on 30 November 1998, and expressing appreciation for the pledges of the international donor community,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[4]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his rapid response and efforts regarding assistance to the Palestinian people;

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[3] A/53/152–E/1998/71, annex.

[4] A/53/153–E/1998/75.

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the work done by the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories;

5. *Urges* Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as generously as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and through official Palestinian institutions;

6. *Calls upon* relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people in accordance with the Palestinian priorities set forth by the Palestinian Authority, with emphasis on national execution and capacity-building;

7. *Urges* Member States to open their markets to exports of Palestinian products on the most favourable terms, consistent with appropriate trading rules;

8. *Calls upon* the international donor community to expedite the delivery of pledged assistance to the Palestinian people to meet their urgent needs;

9. *Suggests* the convening in 1999 of a United Nations-sponsored seminar on the Palestinian economy;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, containing:

(*a*) An assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people;

(*b*) An assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance", the sub-item entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people".

81st plenary meeting
7 December 1998